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duction from the Upper Silesia deposit, while on the next page American resources are set down as worth 250 to 300 years.

The folly of estimates based on assumed rates of consumption, extending over hundreds of years, may be realized if we set a couple of current estimates side by side. One based upon the assumption that the American coal consumption doubles every ten years makes our supplies last 105 years; another based on present consumption without increase gives us a life of 2870 years!

The conclusions with reference to the future movements of the iron industry of the United States are that it will pass south as Connellsburg coke is exhausted, thus cutting off what may be left of the Superior ores, which will not be able to make the long rail journey south of Lake Erie, or pass east over the inadequate Erie Canal of St. Lawrence, nor south by way of the "wilde Strom," the Ohio and the Mississippi.

The future of the industry in Germany appears to be that the great Silesian coal deposits will receive Swedish ores by way of a canalized Oder river, and will enjoy natural protection, from their inland position, in a central European market. The western coal deposits will work up imported ores and freely export iron products, falling back eventually upon large home supplies of ore, the export of which, as ore, the government will prohibit.

EDWARD D. JONES.

University of Michigan.

NEW BOOKS

ALLEN, N. B. *Industrial Studies, United States.* (Boston: Ginn. 1910. Pp. xii, 325. 65c.)

An elementary book for schools, in which different processes of industry are described.

BRACQ, JEAN CHARLEMAGNE. *France under the Republic.* (New York: Scribner. 1910. Pp. vii, 376.)

Chapter III treats of the development of commerce and wealth.

CHAMBERS, J. *The Mississippi River and its wonderful valley, etc.* American Waterways Series. (New York: Putnam. 1910. Pp. xvi, 308. \$3.50.)

D'AUTREMER, J. *The Japanese empire and its economic condition.* (New York: Scribner, imported. 1910. Pp. 311. \$3.)
To be reviewed.

DECHARME, P. *Le comptoir d'un marchand au xvii^e siècle, d'après*

une correspondance inédite, avec une introduction sur la ville et les gens de Honfleur. (Paris: Hachette. 1910. Pp. lxxviii, 245.)
To be reviewed.

HILL, R. T. *The public domain and democracy.* Columbia University Studies. (New York: Longmans. 1910. Pp. 240. \$2.)
To be reviewed.

KEITH, T. *Commerical relations of England and Scotland, 1603-1707.* Girton College Studies. (London: Cambridge University Press. 1910. 2s.)

LUMSDEN, H., editor. *The Records of the Trades House of Glasgow, A. D. 1605-1678.* (Glasgow: Printed for the Trades House at Glasgow. 1910. Pp. xxvii, 574.)

Though containing much routine matter, it throws light on commercial and industrial development.

MARTIN, G. *Conférences sur l'évolution économique des grandes nations aux xix^e et xx^e siècles.* (Paris: A. Rousseau. 1910. 10 fr.)

MOLLWO, C. *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Industrie im Osten und ihre Einwirkung auf das Bevölkerungsproblem.* (Leipzig: C. L. Hirschfeld. 1910. Pp. 31. 1 m.)

NIEHUIS, H. *Geschichte der englischen Bodenreformtheorien.* (Leipzig: C. L. Hirschfeld. 1910. Pp. viii, 222. 4.50 m.)

PICARD, R. *Les cahiers de 1789 et les classes ouvrières.* (Paris: M. Rivière. 1910. 6 fr.)

ROBINSON, E. VAN D. *Commercial geography.* (Chicago: Rand and McNally. Pp. xlviii, 455.)

To be reviewed.

ROOSEBOOM, M. P. *The Scottish staple in the Netherlands.* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. 15s.)

To be reviewed.

SCHULTZE, E. *Streifzüge durch das nordamerikanische Wirtschaftsleben.* (Halle: 1910. Pp. 228. 5 m.)

SMART, W. *Economic annals of the nineteenth century, 1801-1821.* (London: Macmillan. 1910. Pp. xxxv, 778. \$6.50.)
To be reviewed.

WALKER, HERBERT S. *The sugar industry in the Island of Negros.* (Manila: Phillipine Journal of Science. 1910. Pp. 140; 22 illust. \$1.25.)

Presents a statement of the present methods of sugar production in the chief producing island of the Archipelago; information as to the costs of production and of cultivation; and estimates of the cost and location of possible central factories. The island is considered by sugar-producing districts; the area of cultivation and the production per hectare is given, and the possibility for future expansion discussed.

WOOD, SIR H. T. *England in the middle of the eighteenth century.* (London: J. Murray. 1910. 5s.)

The history of each of the great industries is traced. Author is secretary of the Royal Society of Arts.

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

BROOMHALL, G. J. S. *Annual review of the grain trade.* (Liverpool: Northern Publishing Co. 1910. Pp. iii, 102.)

Discusses the statistics of production, imports, and exports of cereals by the chief grain-producing and grain-consuming countries for the years 1903 to 1910, inclusive.

CURTIS, C. E., AND GORDON, R. A. *A practical handbook upon agricultural tenancies.* (London: Crosby, Lockwood & Son. 1910. Pp. xii, 328.)

Contains a clear statement regarding agricultural leases and tenancies in Great Britain compiled from the legal point of view, together with the texts of the English and Scottish Agricultural Holdings Acts 1908, and the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts 1908. The object is to render plain to landlord and tenant their respective obligations and duties in view of recent legislation.

EINAUDI, L. *The International Institute of Agriculture: its labors in behalf of economic betterment.* (Rome: Internat. Inst. of Agr. 1910. Pp. 11.)

An account of the economic service the Institute is expected to perform in determining the world supply of crops and of its accomplished work in this direction, by publishing the returns of wheat production in 1910 for 20 of the principal wheat producing countries.

ERTL, M. AND HENNET, L. *Die landwirtschaftlichen Berufsgenossenschaften (syndicats agricoles) in Frankreich.* (Manz. 1910. Pp. vii, 421. 5.20 m.)

FORBES, A. C. *The development of British forestry.* (New York: Longmans. 1910. Pp. xii, 274. \$3.00.)

The author, Chief Forestry Inspector to the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, endeavors to show the relative position of the British Isles among the countries of Northern and Central Europe in matters of forestry and timber consumption, the extent to which a forward movement in the former respect is required, and the economic and sociological agencies by which it is limited.

LORENZONI, G. et al. *Bulletin du Bureau des Institutions Économiques et Sociales.* (Rome: Internat. Inst. Agriculture. 1910. Pp. xv, 442).

Contains a history of the agricultural co-operative movement and complete statistical returns on agricultural co-operation, insurance,